

QUICK REVISION MODULE
[UPSC PRELIMS 2022] **GEOGRAPHY**

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing means transformation of natural material endowments into commodities of utility by processing, assembling and repairing.

S.No	Basis	Types of Industries	Chief Characterises	Examples
1.	Source of Raw Material	(I) Agro-based industries	(I) Agricultural products used as raw materials (II) Minerals used as raw materials (III) Raw materials used from forests (IV) Finished products are used as raw materials for other industries.	(I) Cotton, textile, jute, sugar and paper industry (II) Iron and steel, chemical and cement industry (III) Matchsticks and Bidi industries (IV) Motor industries use manufactured iron and steel.



2.	Ownership	(I) Public Sector (II) Private Sector (III) Mixed Sector (IV) Cooperative Sector (V) Multinational Companies	(I) Operated and controlled by government (II) Operated and controlled by an individual or a group as a company; (III) Established jointly by public and private sector; (IV) Industry established by a co-operative society raw material of producers (V) Foreign companies established their companies with Indian companies	(I) Bokaro Steel Plant, Chittaranjan Locomotive works; (II) Tata Iron & Steel, Birla Cement; (III) Maruti Udyog; (IV) Sugar Industry (Maharashtra), Amul (Gujarat); (V) BMW car manufacturer of Germany
3.	Major Functions	(I) Basic Industry (II) Consumer goods Industry (III) Capital Industry (IV) Half Manufacturer Industry	(I) Their finished product is used as raw material for other industries (II) Their finished product is directly consumed; (III) Such machines are made which can be used to produce other goods. (IV) Raw materials produced for other industries.	(I) Iron & steel Industry (II) Toothpaste, Soap, Sugar Industries (III) Produce machines for sugar and cotton mills (IV) Plastic grains Industries
4.	Knowledge Based Industries		Application of special knowledge of manufacturing Hi-tech expertise, engineering and management, Fast growth rate	Software Industry
5.	Manufactured Goods	(I) Metallurgical (II) Mechanical Engineering (II) Chemical and Related Activities (IV) Textiles (V) Fertiliser (VI) Electronics & Electricals	-	-





LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Geographical Factors	Non – Geographical Factors
<p>Raw Materials :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Weight-losing industries: Located near to the source of raw material. ■ Eg. Sugar mills, pulp industry, copper smelting and pig iron industries. 	<p>Capital: Modern industries are capital intensive & because of that urban cities have become hub for major industries in the country.</p>
<p>Power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Certain industries, like aluminium and synthetic nitrogen manufacturing industries tend to be located near sources of power. 	<p>Government Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Government activity in planning the future distribution of industries, for reducing regional disparities, elimination of pollution of air & water & for avoiding their heavy clustering in big cities. ■ Area where the government policies are favourable and promote industry friendly policies.
<p>Labour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Labour supply should be available in large numbers. ■ Eg. Light consumer goods and agro-based industries need plentiful of labour supplies. 	<p>Industrial Inertia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Industries tend to develop at the place of their original establishment, though the original cause may have disappeared. ■ This phenomenon is known as geographical inertia or industrial inertia.
<p>Transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport by land or water is necessary for the assembly of raw material and for the marketing of finished goods. 	<p>Banking Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Establishment of industries involves daily exchange of crores of rupees which is possible through banking facilities only.





MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Iron & Steel Industry

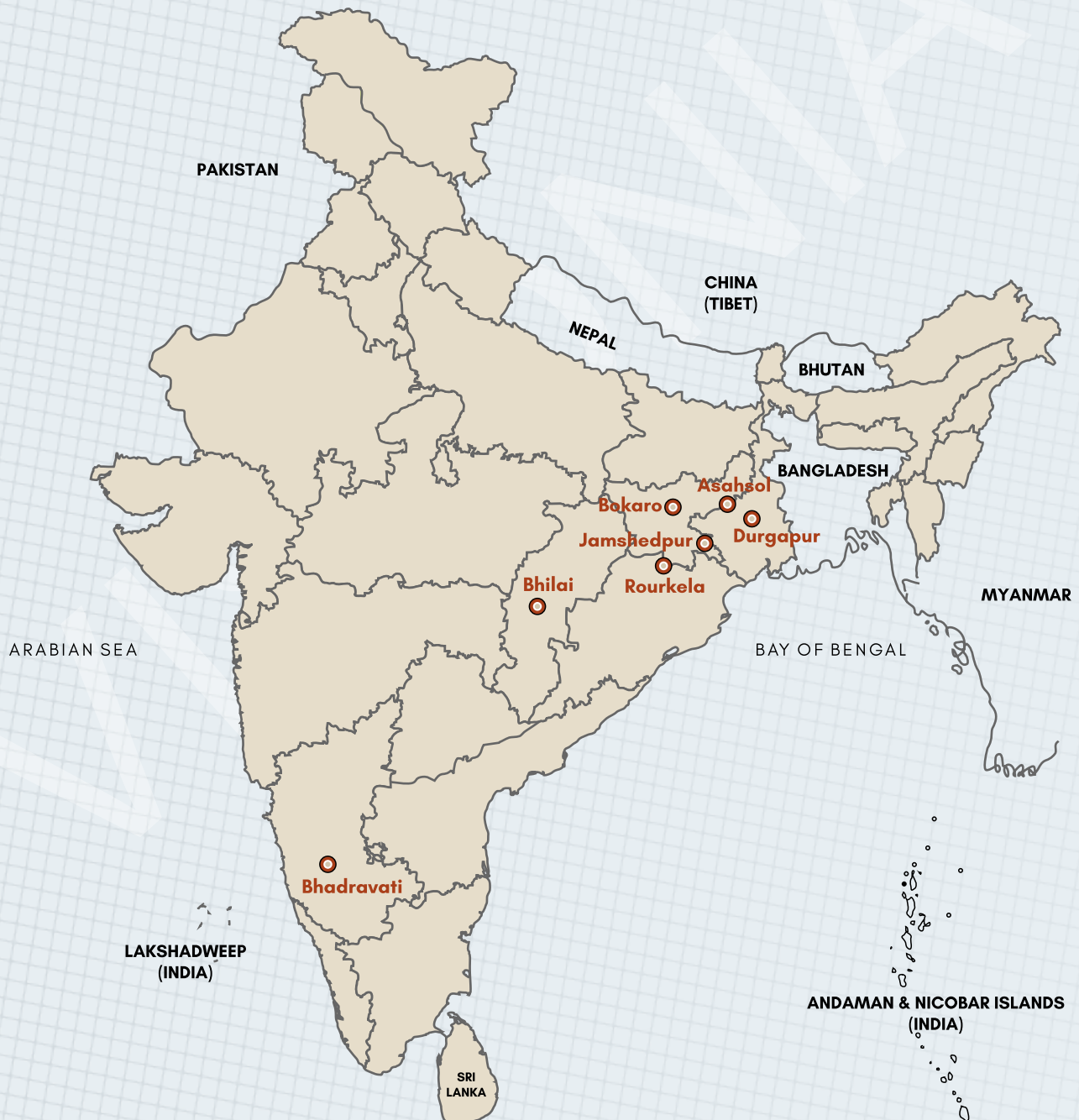
Raw Material:

- Iron Ore, Coking Coal, Limestone, Dolomite, Manganese and Fire clay.

Nature of Industry: Weight Losing Industry.

Location of Industry:

- Near to the source of raw material.
- Crescent shaped region** comprising parts of **Chhattisgarh, Northern Odisha, Jharkhand and western West Bengal**
- Region is extremely rich in high grade iron ore, good quality coking coal and other supplementing raw materials.





COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

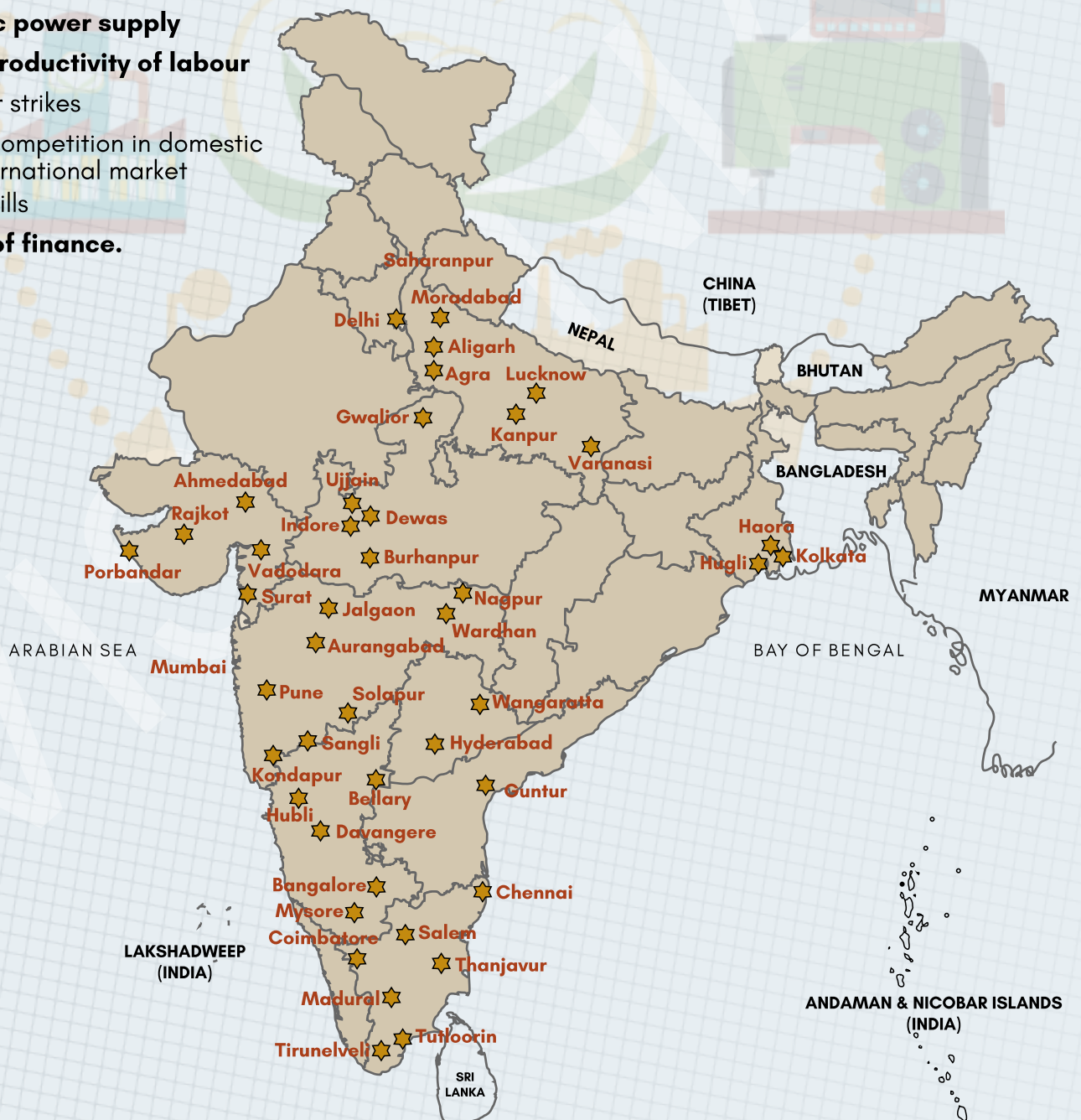
Nature of Industry: Not a weight losing industry.

Location of Industry:

- Factors, like, power to drive the looms, labour, capital or market may determine the location of the industry.
- The trend is to locate the industry at or **close to markets**.
- Market for the finished products is extremely variable.
- The cotton textile industry is located in **almost every state in India**.
- **Presently Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu** are the leading cotton producing states.
- Tamil Nadu has the **largest number of mills** and most of them produce yarn rather than cloth.

Issues faced by cotton mills:

- (1) **Scarcity of raw materials**
- (2) **Obsolete Machinery**
- (3) **Erratic power supply**
- (4) **Low productivity of labour**
- (5) **Labour strikes**
- (6) **Stiff Competition in domestic & international market**
- (7) **Sick Mills**
- (8) **Lack of finance.**



SUGAR INDUSTRY

India is the **largest producer of both sugarcane and cane sugar**.

Nature of Industry: weight-losing crop

Location of Industry:

- **Maharashtra is the leading sugar producer** in the country and produces more than one-third of the total production of the sugar.
- **Uttar Pradesh is the second largest** producer of sugar.
- Sugar factories are concentrated in two belts – the Ganga-Yamuna doab and the tarai region.
- In the southern India, sugar mills are located in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat are also sugar producing states.



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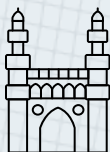
DELHI



LUCKNOW



JAIPUR



HYDERABAD



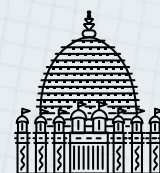
PUNE



AHMEDABAD



CHANDIGARH



GUWAHATI